

itioner and surgeon will be convinced of its practical working value. It is a real hand-book of surgery and as such deserves only hearty commendation. C. B.

Maternity. By Henry D. Fry, M. D., Sc. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Medical Department of the Georgetown University. The Neale Publishing Co., New York and Washington. 1907.

A small work "intended for a guide to woman in fulfilling the most sacred duty of her life—maternity." The simple manner in which Dr. Fry has explained the normal development of woman, the physiological functions of her pelvic organs, and the hygiene necessary to avoid pathology will appeal strongly to the medical profession as a safe guide to place in the hands of patients. Reference to the literature, including the Bible and the latest articles on certified milk are well chosen and aptly illustrate points under discussion. The many popular superstitions of the laity in regard to pregnancy and childbirth receive hard knocks, while enough of the pathology of pregnancy is given to cause the sensible woman to place herself in competent hands early and not to trust too much to the well-meaning, but often silly and erroneous advice of near-friends.

The chapter on infant feeding is rather brief and incompetent, but even as it is it will do much to counteract the wildly extravagant commercial claims made for the patent baby foods. In a book which will surely be read by many women of the child-bearing age, more could be said with propriety in condemnation of the all-too-prevalent criminal abortionist. Again, while dwelling strongly on the conspicuous failure of modern woman to do her whole duty in regard to maternity, too much blame perhaps has been placed on the poor hygiene of modern woman's life and too little blame perhaps on the youthful indiscretions of modern man's life. A commendable feature of the book is the intentional avoidance of all discussions on treatment bearing on the subjects considered. A. B. S.

A Manual of Normal Histology and Organography.

By Charles Hill, Ph. D., M. D., Assistant Professor of Histology and Embryology at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago; formerly Professor of Zoology, University of Washington. W. B. Saunders Company. 1907.

This manual is written in the interest of elementary students; therefore the fundamental facts in histology are presented in as clear and concise a manner as possible. The introduction of carefully selected illustrations is a marked feature of the book. While the general arrangement of the text is that ordinarily seen in works of this kind the discussion of the embryological basis of the subject is a pleasant departure from the inadequate traditional treatment usual in most of the text-books. Incidentally the author has touched upon the fundamental principles of laboratory technique. Probably the most noteworthy chapter which calls for special comment is that relating to the oral cavity. We know of no similar work which considers the subject so fully from both the embryological and histological viewpoints. The lucid description of the development, and morphology of the urinary and generative organs is in keeping with the general excellence of the other chapters. In conclusion we highly recommend this little volume to the class of readers for whom it is intended. A. J. L.

The Treatment of Disease: A Manual of Practical Medicine. By Reynold Webb Wilcox, M. A., M. D. LL. D., Professor of Medicine at the New York Post Graduate School, Consulting

Physician to the Nassau Hospital; visiting physician to St. Mark's Hospital; fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; vice-chairman of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopeia, etc., Philadelphia, P. Blakeston & Co. 1907. Price, \$6.00 net.

We must quarrel with the author for giving his book the title "The Treatment of Disease," reserving as a sub-title the designation which conveys an idea of the real character of the book. It is essentially a Manual of Practical Medicine, and has no more right to be named *The Treatment of Disease* than have any of our older works on "Practice." We must insist upon this point for it enables us to properly classify Dr. Wilcox's contribution.

There are a number of excellent books in English devoted to the same subject. One at least is a classic, a second derives its merit from the attention its author gives to treatment, and a third is commendable. *The Treatment of Disease*, therefore, does not come to fill a long-felt want. It is not nearly so strong on Etiology, Pathology, Symptomatology and Diagnosis—those very foundation stones upon which treatment is built—as at least one of the older books. The section on the nervous system is particularly weak and inefficient. The paragraphs on treatment are full and valuable, though little is presented which is essentially new.

In conclusion, we must protest against the use of arsenic, in chorea, "until the full physiological effect is manifest, as evidenced by disturbance of the alimentary canal and edema under the eyes." Why use arsenic in this disease, when better results can be gotten, with less general disturbance? M. L.

The Practice of Gynecology in Original Contributions by American Authors. Edited by J. Wesley Bovee, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, George Washington University, D. C. Lea Brothers & Co.

This book, a companion volume to two others on Obstetrics and Pediatrics, deals with the diseases of the generative organs of women, and those of neighboring organs, the urinary system and rectum. It is written by seven American gynecologists under the editorship of one of them, Dr. Bovee. Dr. X. O. Werder, of Pittsburg, contributes the articles on the Examination of the Pelvic Contents, the Technique of Abdominal Operations, and Extra-uterine Pregnancy; Dr. Wesley Bovee, of Washington, D. C., those on the Developmental Anomalies of the Female Generative Organs, Sterility, Diseases of the Rectum and Anus, Abnormal Conditions of the Urinary Tract in Women; Dr. Riddle Goffe, of New York, those on Menstruation, Displacements of the Uterus, The Vaginal Method of Operating, The After-Treatment of Abdominal Operations and their Complications; Dr. George H. Noble, of Philadelphia, Fecal and Urinary Fistulae Connecting with the Female Generative Organs, Lacerations of the Perineum, and Diseases of the Vulva and Vagina; Dr. G. Brown Miller, of Washington, D. C., Inflammations, Inversions and Subinvolution and Hyperinvolution of the Uterus, and Fibromyomata and Malignant Tumors of the Uterus; Dr. B. R. Schenck, of Detroit, on Diseases (exclusive of infections) of the Ovaries and Fallopian Tubes; and Dr. T. J. Watkins, of Chicago, Infections of the Fallopian Tubes and Ovaries.

Each contributor has striven to reflect the results of scientific investigations in an impartial and interesting manner. Moreover, a departure from the usual classification of diseases of the female generative organs has been made in this work, pathology and bacteriology being chosen as the chief guides, in view of the more rational and logical arrangement thereby attainable. This is particularly noted in the consideration of vaginitis, endometritis, salpingitis, ovaritis, and peritonitis. A. J. L.